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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name KING, DR. WILLARD VAN ORSDEL HOUSE

other names/site number King, Dr. W.V. House/BD 4226

2. Location

street & number 1336 Seabreeze Boulevard N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Fort Lauderdale N/A ☐ vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Broward code 011 zip code 33316

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara C. Mattick, DSHPO 1/9/06
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☑ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

for Daniel J. Vivian 2/21/06

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

☒ buildings
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	total

Name of related multiple property listings
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Mid-Century Modern

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco
walls Stucco
Glass
roof Other: Acrylic Hydro-Elastic Foam
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Doctor Willard Van Orsdel (W.V.) King House is a one-story, Mid-Century Modern Style Residence located at 1336 Seabreeze Boulevard in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. The solid concrete block residence was constructed in 1951 and has an irregular ground plan and rests on a poured concrete slab. The house has three bedrooms, 2½ baths, a kitchen, a combination living room and dining room, and a "Florida room" that forms a central pod and is the axis of the interior spaces of the house. The main (west) facade of the house is dominated by a trapezoidal, two vehicle carport that is approached by a crescent-shaped driveway. Flanking the north and south elevations of the residence are patios accessed by the Florida room. The south patio now features a noncontributing swimming pool. The master bedroom and bath lie in the south end of the west pod of the house, while the two guest bedrooms are found at the east pod of the house and are separated by a shared bathroom. A half bath (toilet and sink) lies next to the kitchen. The front and rear sections of the house are separated by the Florida room, which opens directly onto the kitchen/dining room area, creating a large physical and visual living area. Fenestration includes large window walls, awning windows, horizontal sliding windows, and fixed triangular clerestory windows.

SETTING

Incorporated on March 27, 1911, the City of Fort Lauderdale is situated on the southeast coast of Florida, centrally located between Miami and Palm Beach. Encompassing more than 33 square miles with a population of nearly 167,000, Fort Lauderdale is the largest of Broward County's 30 municipalities and the seventh largest city in Florida. Embraced by the Atlantic Ocean, New River and a myriad of scenic inland waterways, Fort Lauderdale truly lives up to its designation as the "Venice of America." Harbor Beach, where the King House is located, is a barrier island situated between the Atlantic Ocean and the Intracoastal Waterway. The King House is on an approximately 100x125-foot lot, and is situated facing west roughly in the center of the lot, surrounded by a yard with beautiful landscaping (Photos 1-2). Seabreeze Boulevard was originally a two-lane street that dead-ended at the Intracoastal Waterway. Around 1956, the street became a four-lane extension of A1A, and the SE 17th Street Causeway was built across the Intracoastal Waterway to connect the barrier island to the mainland on the southeast end. The subdivision's private beach on the Atlantic Ocean is one block east of the King House, and remains much the same as it was when Harbor Beach was developed.

Exterior

The W. V. King House has approximately 2000 square feet of living space, plus an attached carport of 658 square feet attached to the northwest end of the residence. The front and back roof sections are low pitched and the middle roof section over the Florida Room is flat (Photo 3). The main fenestration for the house consists of large sliding glass doors, metal awning windows (Photo 4), and clerestory windows (Photos 5-6) which provide additional natural illumination for the rear bedrooms and master bedroom. The south exterior wall has one section of stucco over concrete block, then four sliding-glass doors, then another section of stucco over concrete block (Photo 3). The east exterior wall of the master bedroom has sliding glass doors (Photo 7) that open onto the south patio. Immediately to the north is another set of sliding glass doors that provide access to the living room. Sliding glass doors are also found on the north (Photo 8) and south (Photo 3) sides of the Florida room.

Interior

The main (west) entrance to the King House has a small foyer paneled with redwood and rosewood (Photo 9) that leads into the living room/dining room which has a high-pitched, pine ceiling with exposed beams (Photo 10). There is no wall between this area and the sunken Florida room, which has a low, flat pine ceiling (Photo 11). Four sliding-glass doors extend the full length of the north and south sides of this room, creating a breezeway (Photos 12-13). Two bedrooms and a connecting bathroom—which still retains its two original pocket doors, cabinets, tiles, and colored fixtures (Photo 12)—with high, pitched, plastered ceilings extend from the east end of the Florida room. The guest bedrooms retain their original clerestory windows, louvered sliding closet doors, and tiled window sills (Photos 5, 6, & 15). The master bedroom and bathroom, which still retains its original pocket door, tiles, and colored fixtures, are on the southwest end (Photo 16). The kitchen, located on the west side of the house, retains its original cabinets and wall tiles, extends off the north end of the dining room (Photos 17-18). A half bath is located between the kitchen and the carport, and a nearby door leads out into the carport.

Alterations

In 1964, glass ceiling panels over the south side of the Florida room that had been damaged by flying debris from Hurricane Cleo (the eye of the storm passed directly over the house) were removed, and a solid wood ceiling that matched the other part of the Florida room was installed. About 1974, the original fixed-glass and jalousie walls on the north and south sides of the Florida room were replaced by sliding-glass doors (Photos 19, 20, 3 & 8), because the jalousie windows no longer opened and closed due to corrosion by the salt air. Without the cross-current of air, the room had become difficult to cool, since the house did not have central air conditioning. The sliding glass doors increase the airflow and provide access to the outdoor patios. The old terrazzo floors throughout the house, which had become dull and cracked, were covered over with ceramic tiles (Photo 21), except in the master bedroom floor which was covered with teak parquet tiles. About 1989, all the original metal awning windows were replaced with new ones. No openings were resized, so the structure retains its original look. The three bedrooms have wall-unit air-conditioners that were added in the 1960s. The swimming pool located in the south patio was built in 1986 and is a non-contributing structure (Photo 3).

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☒ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
HEALTH/MEDICINE

Period of Significance

1951
1953-1956

Significant Dates

1951
1953

Significant Person

King, Dr, Willard Van Orsdel

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect: Bigoney, William F., Jr.
Builder: Morton, Alan

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of Repository
Fort Lauderdale Historical Society

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Doctor Willard Van Orsdel (W.V.) King House is significant at the **local level** under **Criterion C** in the area of Architecture as a significant early example of the Modern Movement in residential architecture in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Architecturally, the house is notable for its distinctive design and use of contemporary materials. It was designed in 1951 by locally well-known architect William Francis Bigoney, Jr., for Alan Morton, the contractor/builder of the house. Bigoney had studied at Harvard University when its Graduate School of Architecture was directed by architect Walter Gropius, and the house exhibits some of the principles that Gropuis had developed as one of the founders of the Bauhaus school of design in Germany during the 1920s and 1930s. These principles emphasized simplicity of form and the physical and visual integration of exterior and interior spaces to produce a dynamic effect not based on historical architectural antecedents. The house is significant under **Criterion B** as the residence of Colonel Willard Van Orsdel King, Ph.D. (W.V. King), a renowned medical entomologist who specialized in the study of mosquitoes. King was widely published and received world-wide recognition for his research into the life-cycle and control of the malaria-bearing insect. The house, which he occupied from 1953 until his death in 1970, is the property that is most strongly associated with King. After he retired from government service, he continued his important epidemiological research, working out of his home as a consultant.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Fort Lauderdale Beach began in 1839 as an army fort. This was the third fort built to protect the early settlers from the pillage of the Seminole Indians. After three wars, the Indian threat was eliminated, and by 1876 the U.S. Life Saving Service, which later became the Coast Guard, built the House of Refuge on the same location as the fort. The purpose of the House of Refuge was to provide shelter and aid to shipwrecked sailors who were fortunate enough to make their way to shore. Prior to 1917, the Fort Lauderdale beach could only be reached by ferryboat, but in January 1917 the first bridge which connected the beach to the town opened at Las Olas Boulevard. This bridge opening brought an immediate burst of activity to the beach. The early 1920s saw an economic boom in Fort Lauderdale. Land increased dramatically in value and it was during this period that Charles Rodes introduced the concept of "finger islanding" to the area. By dredging the marshes and creating a series of landfills, Rodes generated a great amount of waterfront property and gave Fort Lauderdale its nickname of "the Venice of America."

Prior to 1926, the inlet which served the harbor and the New River area was just south of the present Bahia Mar Hotel location. In 1926 a great hurricane struck Fort Lauderdale and demolished much of the beach and town. It filled the inlet with so much sand that the decision was made to permanently close it and relocate the harbor to its present location. The 1926 hurricane had left the Fort Lauderdale economy in a shambles as well, and in 1928 an Olympic-sized pool facility was built to attract business to the area. This original Casino Pool was built just north of the Oasis Café and east of the present Swimming Hall of Fame on what is now called D.C. Alexander Park. Fort Lauderdale did not really boom again until after World War II. The 1990s saw the city make a substantial investment in the beautification of the beach area and almost all of the attractions, shops and restaurants which populate the area today came into existence.[1]

In 1937, a young man from Cleveland named L. C. Judd came to Fort Lauderdale on vacation, liked what he saw—the miles of palm-bordered canals, the inviting public beaches, the beautiful homes, and the opportunities for a life-style of boating and fishing—and decided to stay. Fort Lauderdale had only about 10,000 residents then. The now crowded beaches were nearly empty, and winter tourists had a choice of only two beach hotels. It seemed like Paradise. Jobs, however, were scarce; the area was in economic doldrums, still struggling to recover from the great depression of the early 1930's. Judd got a job working for a Miami food broker on commission, but in three weeks, his total earnings came to only $1.51, which was not even enough to pay for his gasoline. He quit that job and went to work for a real estate firm. When the real estate broker failed to pay sales commissions, Judd opened his own small, one-man office in 1938, L. C. Judd & Company, Inc. It became one of the most successful real estate firms in Florida.

In 1947, after time out serving in World War II, Judd re-opened his real estate firm on the corner of Seabreeze Avenue and Las Olas Boulevard. Harbor Beach, an area south of Bahia Mar where the New River once had emptied into the Atlantic Ocean, was one of the first major post-war development projects. Harbor Beach Extension, at the end of South Ocean Drive, was the next area to be developed. J. B. Fraser, a pioneer resident and old friend, did most of the dredging. George English, Harvard Law School attorney and banker, handled the land acquisition and set up the various legal entities necessary to do the job. Judd served both as developer and realtor, and within one year, all 73 lots in Harbor Beach were sold, starting at $5,500.[2]

Fort Lauderdale's continuous and rapid growth in the late 1940s attracted many investors from around the country. After the deprivations of the war, living close to the Atlantic Ocean in beautiful, warm Fort Lauderdale, the boating and fishing capital of Florida, was very appealing. Harbor Beach was considered to be the outstanding investment on Florida's Atlantic Gold Coast. Construction of Harbor Beach began in the early 1950s on the barrier island, a remote, barren mangrove peninsula between the Atlantic Ocean and the Intracoastal Waterway. It could be reached only by boat. In 1953, Judd turned his attention to the development of Harbor Beach Islands, on the Intracoastal Waterway. In 1956, developer George Gill built the modern beach hotel, the Yankee Clipper (now the Sheridan Yankee Clipper) near the north entrance to Harbor Beach. It was the first in a wave of glamorous new hotels built along the beach. The W.V. King House, built in 1951, was one of the first houses constructed in this post-World War II subdivision.

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[1] "History of Fort Lauderdale," http://www.geocities.com/SunsetStrip/8636/fortlauderdale.html.
[2] "Harbor Beach: From Mangrove Tideland to Plush Islands". From the Archives of the Fort Lauderdale Historical Society, Inc.

Harbor Beach was unique. Privacy was secured by the ocean on the east, the Intracoastal Waterway on the west, the U.S. Coast Guard Reservation on the north, and the Port Everglades Channel on the south. According to the promotional material, "Harbor Beach will have a private bathing beach. (Residents will enter the beach by a footbridge across the lagoon separating the residential section from the beach.) And Harbor Beach is the only restricted residential property combining a private ocean bathing beach and a deep, private bay harbor with quick access to the ocean, unhampered by intervening drawbridges. A yacht basin for small craft will be provided for the use of residents."[3] Except for the "unhampered by intervening drawbridges" statement, all other amenities promised in the original sales brochure are still intact today.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Post-World War II Fort Lauderdale reflected the same trends in architecture that were taking place in the rest of the United States. Architects and their clients were moving away from the "historicism" that marked the styles of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in favor of the simple geometric forms of the International style and the Bauhaus principles of Walter Gropius and Mies van de Rohe. In residential architecture the results were principally the Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles. Minimal Traditional houses were essentially traditional residences with a minimum of exterior decoration. The interior plans of these houses, however, were very little different from what had been commonplace since the beginning of the twentieth century, with separate rooms for each of the major living spaces.

The Ranch style added a few significant changes. Communal spaces such as the kitchen, dining room, and den were opened up into spaces without full partitions, being separated from one another by counters with shelves above, half partitions, and changes in floor level. The exterior street elevation usually presented a long continuous facade that included an attached two-car garage. The window and door bay were simple and there was no front porch, except for a small niche or low stoop found at the main entrance to the residence. Little change was made to the traditional arrangement of the living quarters, all of which were accessed by a common hall at one end of the house. The "master bedroom," usually located at the far end of the hall, was the largest of the sleeping quarters and inevitably had its own private bathroom. Normally there were two "guest" bedrooms, usually separated by a shared bathroom. Typically, there was a rear patio accessed by sliding glass doors.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

New residential subdivisions that were developed in Fort Lauderdale in the late 1940s and early 1950s followed these trends in "modernism," with few ventures into individual and distinctive expressions of design. The design of the King House by William Francis ("Bill") Bigoney, Jr. (1921-1996) stood apart from houses characteristic of these subdivisions. Bigoney had studied at the Harvard University Graduate School of

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[3] "Harbor Beach Fort Lauderdale". Original sales brochure from the Archives of the Fort Lauderdale Historical Society, Inc.

Architecture when it was under the direction of the renowned Walter Gropius and adopted many of the best ideas of the German-born founder of the Bauhaus school of modern functional architecture. After earning a graduate degree in design from M.I.T., Bigoney moved to Fort Lauderdale in 1949, where he made an enormous impact on local residential, commercial, and governmental design. Bigoney, a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, is considered one of Fort Lauderdale's most notable modernist architects.

Bigoney-designed homes catch the ocean breezes, find and expand the shade, help the owners to live as closely and comfortably as possible to nature. In ways both obvious and hidden, creative and practical, civic and professional, Bigoney has left his mark by living and working his philosophy, sometimes against the strong currents of change. "His contributions have been very significant in Fort Lauderdale's formation and transformation into a world-class city," said Fort Lauderdale Mayor Jim Naugle, who lives in a Bigoney-designed home. Unfortunately, many of the buildings designed by Bigoney in the 1950s have been demolished or greatly altered.

The house that Bigoney designed for building contractor Alan Morton, now known as the King House, is distinctive in many ways. First, he placed the main axis perpendicular, rather than parallel to the street. The principal reason for this was to orient the sliding doors of the "Florida room" north and south, so that direct light from hot semitropical Florida sun would reach the interior of this important communal space. The Florida room became the axis of circulation for the rest of the house and allowed the bedrooms for the owners and guests to be separated for maximum privacy. The glass walls (formerly glazed with glass jalousies) allowed the inhabitants to enjoy the cooling breezes to pass thorough the communal area, while avoiding the heat and glare of direct sunlight. Immediately west of the Florida room is the combination living room/dining room, which provided for a more formal setting for dining and entertaining guests. The kitchen is also located on the north elevation of the house to minimize the heat that would be added to the cooking area by direct sunlight. The half bath is also conveniently located in this area.

Secondary access to the front of the house—without having to enter the foyer—is through the carport into the kitchen. Groceries and other household supplies can be delivered directly to the kitchen, and the house can be entered during rainy weather directly from the carport without the necessity of being exposed to the weather and tracking rainwater into the foyer. The two vehicle carport is spacious and has its front eaves angled to reflect the crescent-shaped driveway, giving the main facade of the house a somewhat more dynamic appearance.

The King House has a very high level of integrity, retaining its original distinctive design and high quality building materials, such as its rosewood and redwood paneling and unusual solid concrete blocks.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Colonel Willard Van Orsdel King

Colonel Willard Van Orsdel King (a.k.a. W. V. King), Ph.D. was born in 1888 in Virginia City, Montana, a former gold rush town founded in 1863. He earned his doctorate in entomology from Tulane University in New Orleans in 1915. His work with mosquitoes began while he was at Tulane, and in 1916, he published a series of papers identifying *Anopheles punctipennis* as the host for malaria. In 1917, he moved to Mound, Louisiana, where he made the U.S. Bureau of Entomology his headquarters for the next 13 years. While in Mound, he became the first person to use aerial spraying as a method of controlling mosquitoes.[4]

Even before receiving his doctorate at Tulane University, King counted among his accomplishments pioneering studies that have had lasting impacts upon medical entomology. These included studies in the biology of the tick carrying Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (RMSF) in Bitter Root Valley of Montana (1910-1911), for which he developed a control program by dipping cattle, pasture rotation, and the poisoning of rodent reservoirs (1911); incrimination of *Anopheles punctipennis*, *An.quadrimaculatus*, and *An. crucians* as carriers of malaria in the southern USA (1916); studies on cold hardness of malarial parasites in anophelines in relation to malaria epidemiology (1917); development of tests for analysis of mosquito blood meals (1921); first use of aircraft for control of mosquito vectors (1925); description and incrimination of important malaria vectors in the Philippines (1932); publication of handbook for identification of mosquitoes of southeastern USA (1939); described about 50 new mosquito species from New Guinea with Harry Hoogstrael (1946-1955); largely initiated program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Insects Affecting Man and Animals Laboratory in Orlando, Florida (1946); and prepared the first handbook summarizing 12,000 compounds evaluated as insecticides and repellents at the Orlando laboratory (1954).[5]

Dr. King moved to Orlando, Florida, in 1930, and in 1931, Orlando became the headquarters of the mosquito activities of the U.S. Bureau of Entomology. He was Director of that bureau and an entomology Consultant on the Florida Board of Health. His projects had to do principally with the development of new materials and methods for protecting humans against mosquitoes and other insect pests. He made several surveys of Fort Lauderdale in the early 1940s, and his expert advice helped make all of Florida safer from insect borne disease. In 1941, he was commissioned a colonel in the U. S. Army Sanitary Corps, where he carried on mosquito control activities in the South Pacific until 1946.[6]

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[4] Ward, Ronald A. "Willard V. King: Renaissance Man of Medical Entomology".
[5] Ward, Ronald A. "Willard V. King: Renaissance Man of Medical Entomology".

After returning to Orlando at the end of 2146, he was awarded a citation of merit for his activities during the war. As commanding officer of the 4th Malaria Survey Unit, 3rd Medical Laboratory, Colonel King resourcefully prepared and executed plans for conducting comprehensive mosquito surveys, rendering outstanding service in reducing a malarial rate which was causing widespread hospitalization among combat personnel. Despite his own hospitalization for serious illness, he refused evacuation, remaining to serve with great distinction as Theater Entomological Consultant, accumulating information of vital consequences concerning more than 100 species of mosquitoes, of which many were new to science.

Upon his retirement in 1953, Dr. W. V. King moved to the W. V. King House in the Harbor Beach subdivision of Fort Lauderdale, where he continued to act as a consultant on mosquito control to the U.S. Bureau of Entomology. He died at his home on March 21, 1970.

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[6] Bradley, George H. "Willard V. King". Mosquito News, Vol. 30, No. 2, June, 1970.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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"Harbor Beach: From Mangrove Tideland to Plush Islands". From the Archives of the Fort Lauderdale Historical Society, Inc.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

UTM References
(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	589130	2887450
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Larry Groshart and Caroline King Groshart/Carl Shiver, Historic Preservationist & Barbara E. Mattick, DSHPO

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date December 2005

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone (850) 245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Caroline King Groshart and Larry Robert Groshart

street & number 1336 Seabreeze Boulevard telephone (954) 522-5327

city or town Fort Lauderdale state Florida zip code 33316

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 14, Block 2, of Harbor Beach Unit One according to the plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book 19, Page 6 of the Public Records of Broward County, Florida. Section13 Township 50 Range42E

BOUNDDARY JUSTIFICATION

The above referenced property encompasses all of the historical resources associated with the W. V. King House (Safe Harbor of Harbor Beach) located at 1336 Seabreeze Boulevard in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. King, Dr. Willard Van Orsdel (W.V.) House
2. 1336 Seabreeze Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale (Broward County), Florida
3. W.V. King
4. 1953
5. Caroline King Groshart
6. Main (West) Facade, looking East
7. Photo 1 of 21

1. King, Dr. Willard Van Orsdel (W.V.) House
2. 1336 Seabreeze Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale (Broward County), Florida
3. Caroline King Groshart
4. 2005
5. Caroline King Groshart
6. Main (West) Façade, looking East
7. Photo 2 of 21

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs unless otherwise noted

6. South elevation, looking North
7. Photo 3 of 21

6. East elevation of rear pod, looking Southwest
7. Photo 4 of 21

6. Interior view of clerestory windows in guest room, looking South
7. Photo 5 of 21

6. Interior view of clerestory windows in guest room, looking Northwest
7. Photo 6 of 21

6. South end of East elevation of front pod, looking West
7. Photo 7 of 21

6. Sliding glass doors on north wall of Florida room, looking South
7. Photo 8 of 21

6. Interior view of foyer, showing original redwood paneling and louvered doors for ventilation of closet, looking North
7. Photo 9 of 21

6. Interior view of living room/dining room, looking Northeast toward central Florida room
7. Photo 10 of 21

6. Interior view of dining room and Florida room ceilings, looking East
7. Photo 11 of 21

6. Interior view of North "window wall" of sunken Florida room, looking North
7. Photo 12 of 21

6. Interior view of South "window wall" of sunken Florida room, looking South
7. Photo 13 of 21

6. Interior view of bath between the guest rooms in rear pod, showing pocket door and original colored bathtub, looking South
7. Photo 14 of 21

6. Interior view of rear awning windows with tiled sills in guest room, looking East
7. Photo 15 of 21

6. Master bathroom in Southwest corner of house, looking Southwest
7. Photo 16 of 21

6. Kitchen, showing original cabinets, looking North
7. Photo 17 of 21

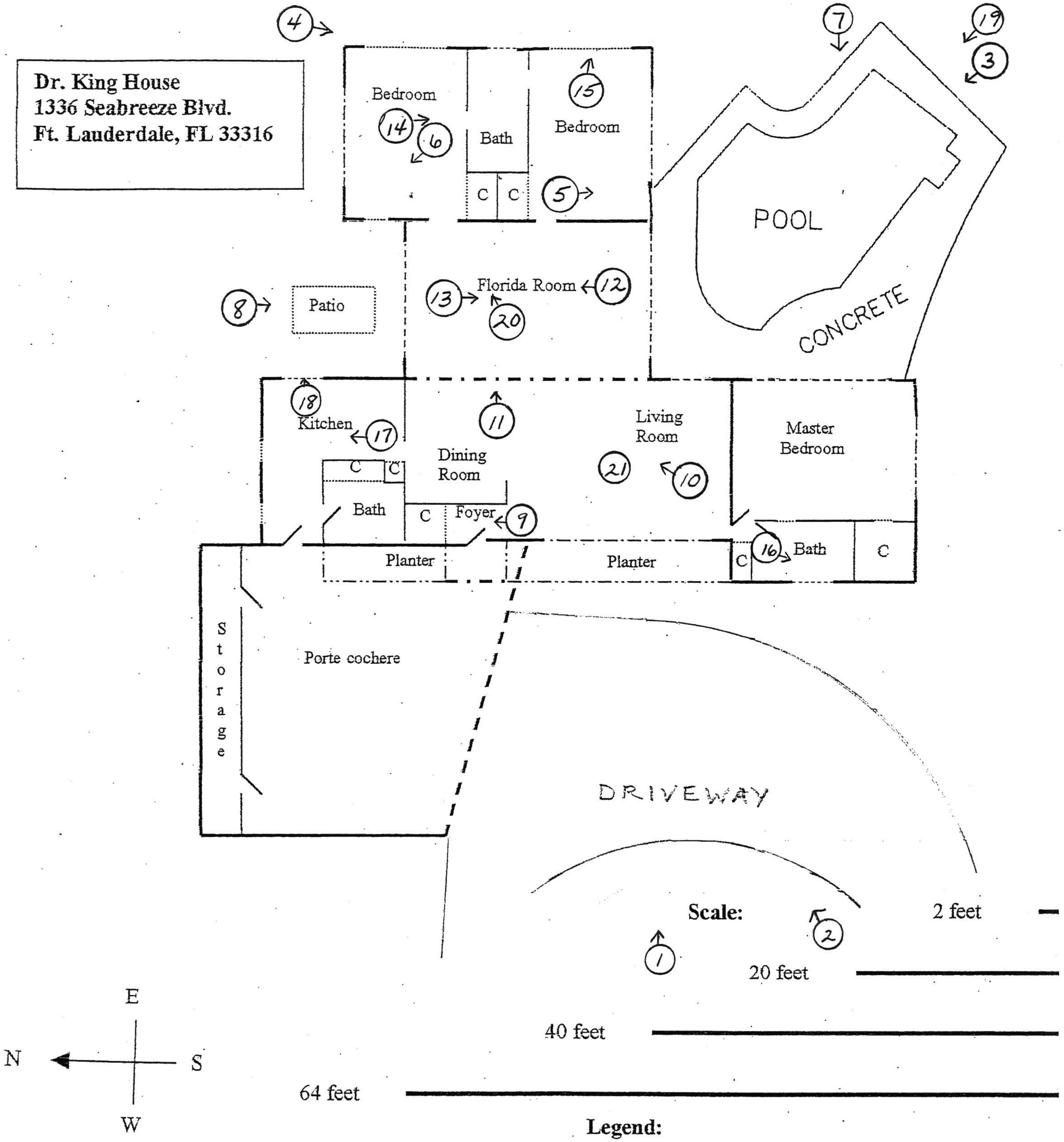
6. Kitchen, showing original angled cabinets and wall tile, looking East
7. Photo 18 of 21

3. W.V. King
4. 1953
6. Historic photo of South and East elevations, looking Northwest, showing original jalousied South window wall; tree shown is where swimming pool is now
7. Photo 19 or 21

3. W.V. King
4. 1953
6. Historic photo of interior of Florida room, looking Northeast showing original North jalousied window wall and entrances into rear pod guest rooms
7. Photo 20 of 21

4. 2005
6. Intact terrazzo floor section exposed from rest of floor which has new tiles
7. Photo 21 of 21

Dr. King House
1336 Seabreeze Blvd.
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316


Bedroom
Bath
C
C
Bedroom
POOL
CONCRETE
Patio
Florida Room
Kitchen
Dining Room
Living Room
Master Bedroom
C
C
Bath
C
Foyer
Planter
Planter
C
Bath
C
Storage
Porte cochere
DRIVEWAY
Scale:
2 feet
20 feet
40 feet
64 feet
E
N
S
W
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
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14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21

Legend:

#→ Photos

Sunken floor level: — · — · —

C = Closet

Swing door: ‾_

Sliding glass door: - - - - - - - -

Sliding or pocket door: ············

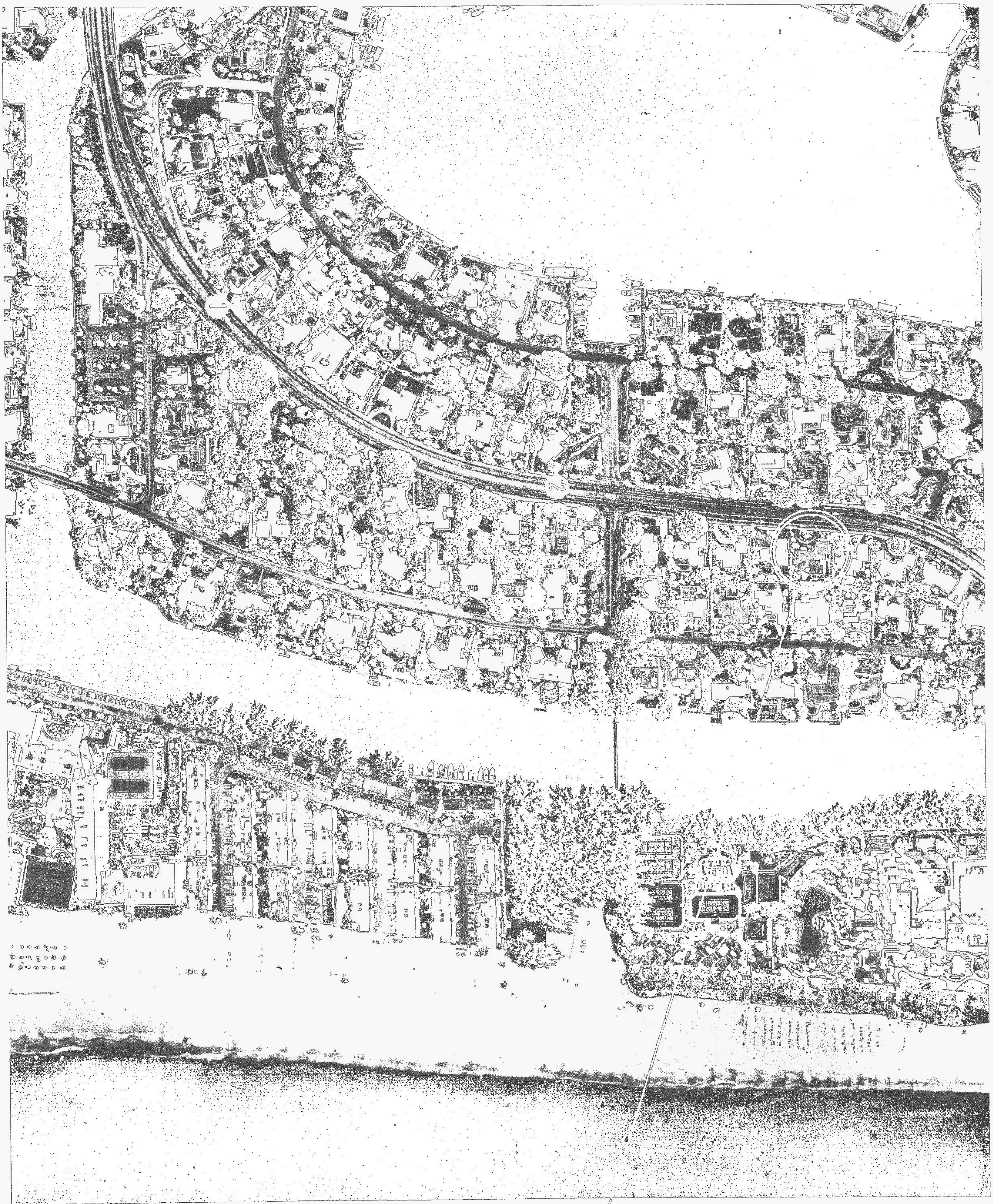
Roof line: ▬ ▬ ▬ ▬

Stud wall: ——

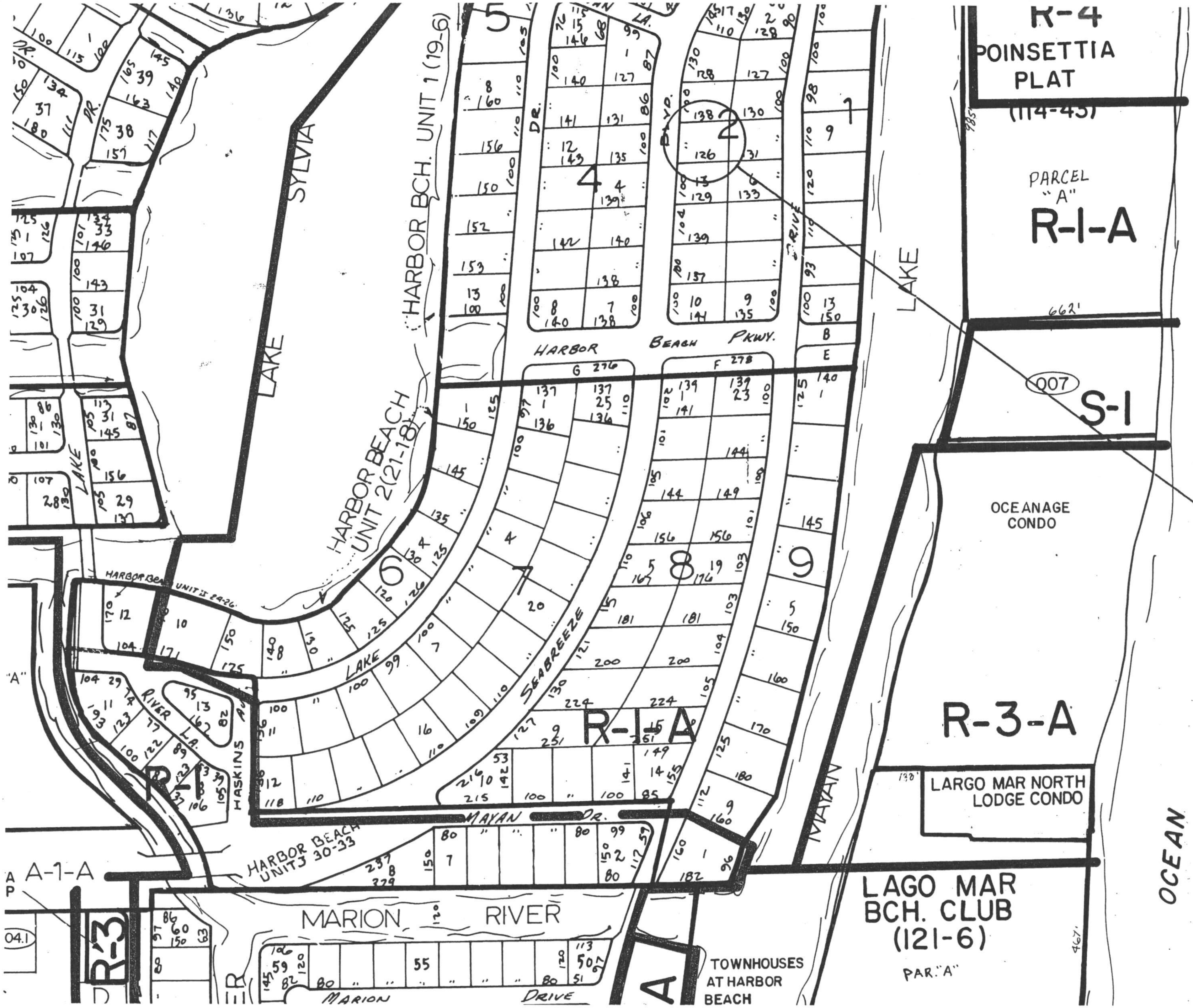
CBS wall: ——

Clere-story window: —·—·—·—

Retaining wall: —·—·—·—



Dr. Willard Van Orsdel King House
Ft. Lauderdale. Broward Co., FL


R-4
POINSETTIA PLAT
(114-45)
PARCEL "A"
R-1-A
LAKE
662'
007
S-1
OCEANAGE CONDO
R-3-A
LARGO MAR NORTH LODGE CONDO
OCEAN
LAGO MAR BCH. CLUB
(121-6)
PAR. "A"
TOWNHOUSES AT HARBOR BEACH
MARION RIVER
MARION DRIVE
A-1-A
R-3
R-1
R-1-A
HARBOR BEACH PKWY.
HARBOR BCH. UNIT 1 (19-6)
HARBOR BEACH UNIT 2 (21-18)
HARBOR BEACH UNIT II 24-26
HARBOR BEACH UNITS 30-33
LAKE SYLVIA
LAKE
SEABREEZE
MAYAN DR.
MAYAN
RIVER LA.
HASKINS
BLVD.
DRIVE
DR.
LAKE
1
2
4
5
6
7
8
9
B
E
F 278
G 276
Dr. Willard Van Orsdel King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: King, Dr. Willard Van Orsdel, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Broward

DATE RECEIVED: 1/13/06
DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/03/06
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/18/06
DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/26/06
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06000059

REASON FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	Y	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT ______________DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Doctor Willard Van Orsdel King House is locally significant under Criterion B as the property most closely associated with the accomplishments of Dr. King, a renowned medical entomologist who specialized in the study of mosquitoes, and also under Criterion C, as an example of early modernist residential architecture in Fort Lauderdale. The house is architecturally notable for its distinctive design and extensive use of contemporary materials. It was designed in 1951 by William Francis Bigoney, Jr. King lived in the house from 1953 until his death in 1970. Widely known for his research and publications, King was an international authority on the life-cycle and control of mosquitoes. Today, the house reflects King's life and accomplishments and the architectural history of Fort Lauderdale. It retains integrity from its period of significance.

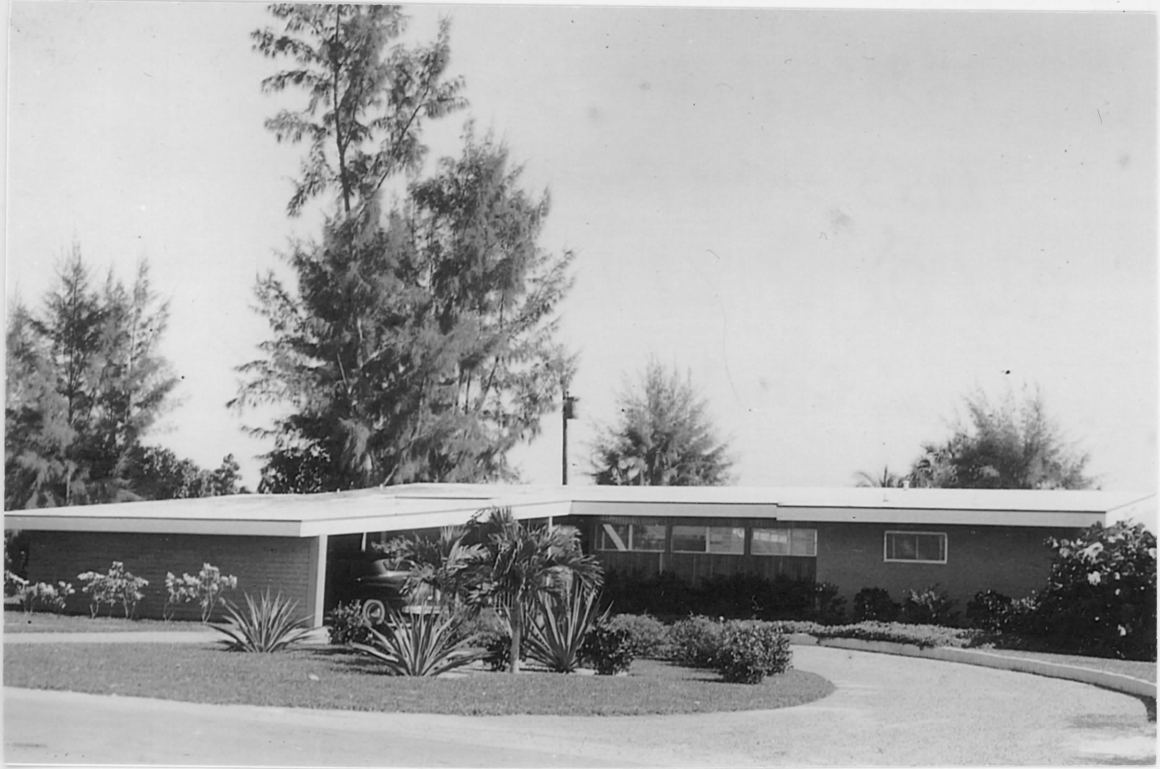
RECOM./CRITERIA Accept B&C

REVIEWER Daniel Vivian
DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE (202) 354-2252
DATE 2/21/06

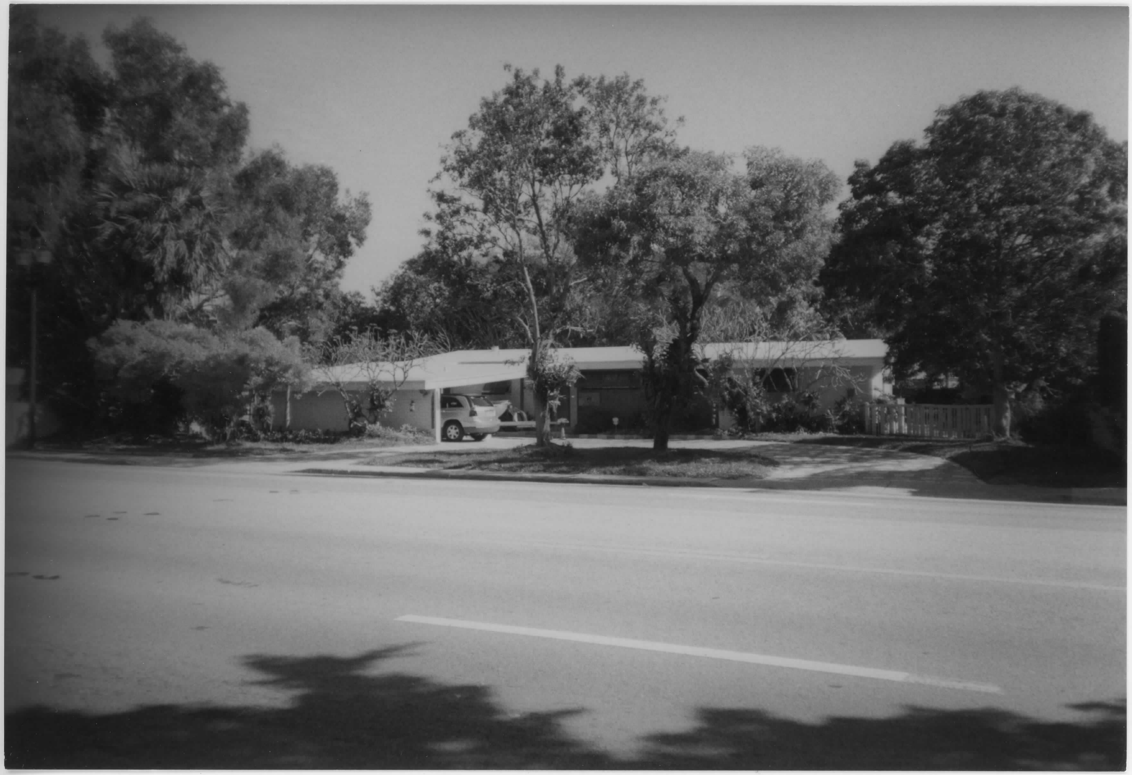
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

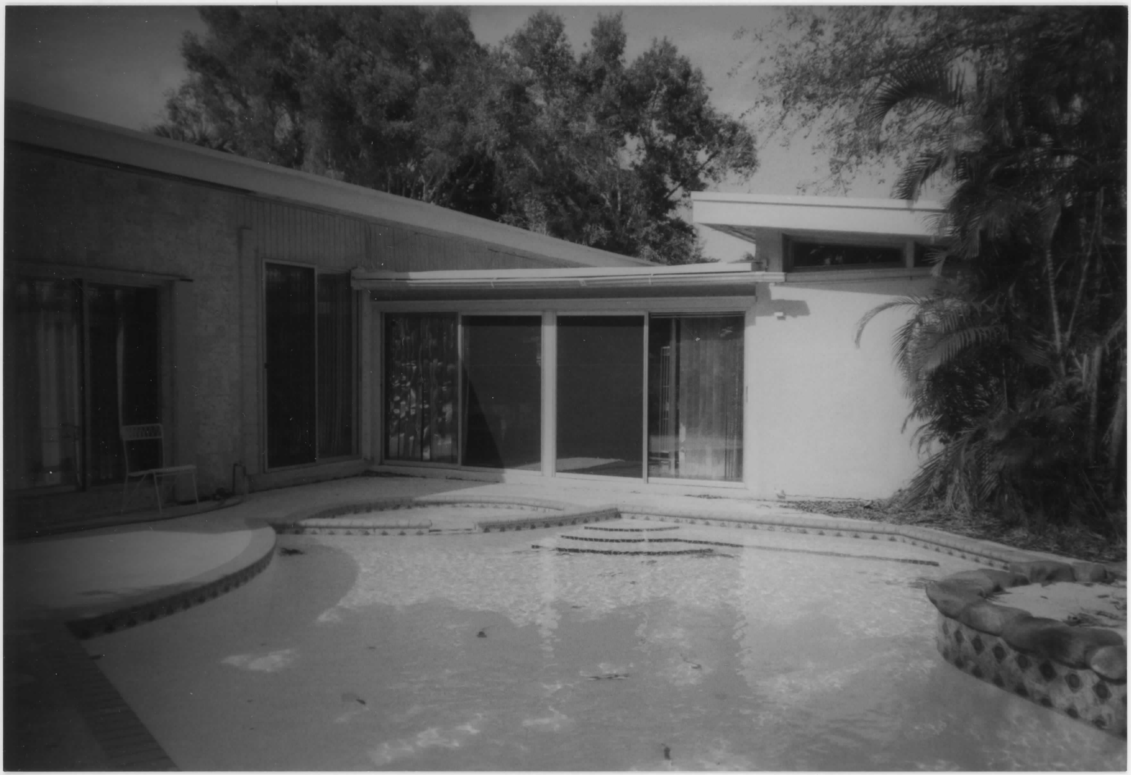


1/21 Dr. W.V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL

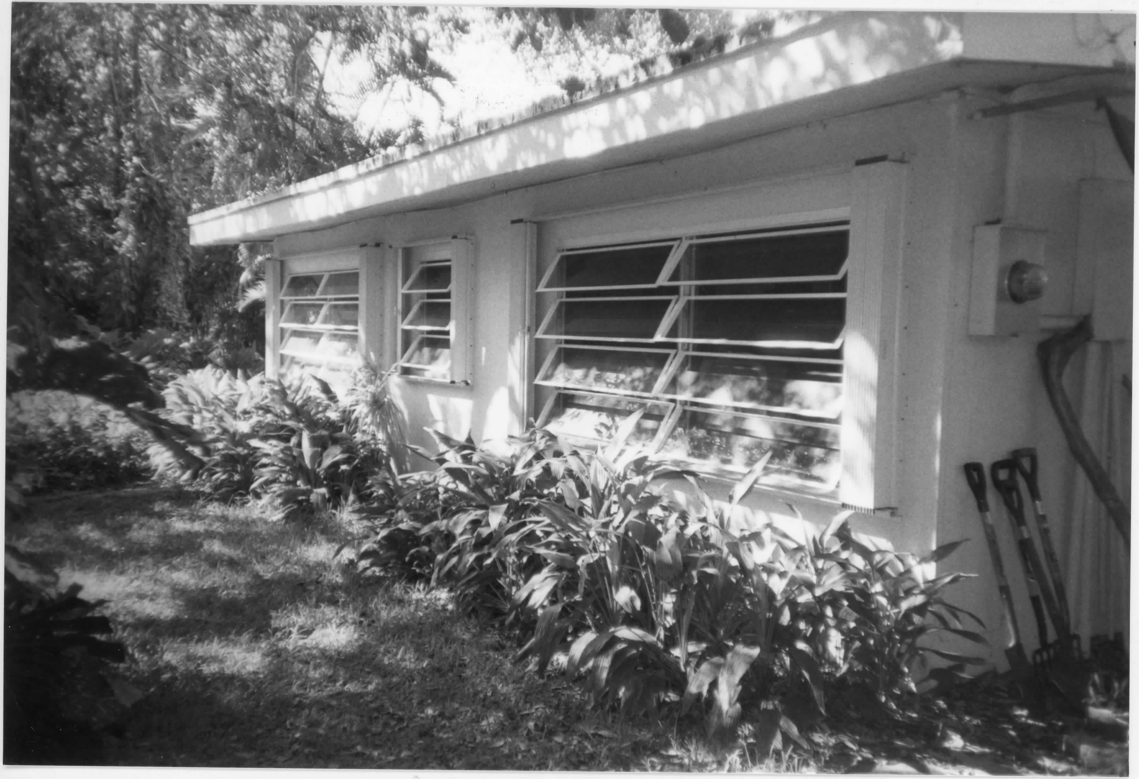
Kodak XTRALIFE PAPER



2/21 Dr. W.V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co. FL



3/21 Dr. W.V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL



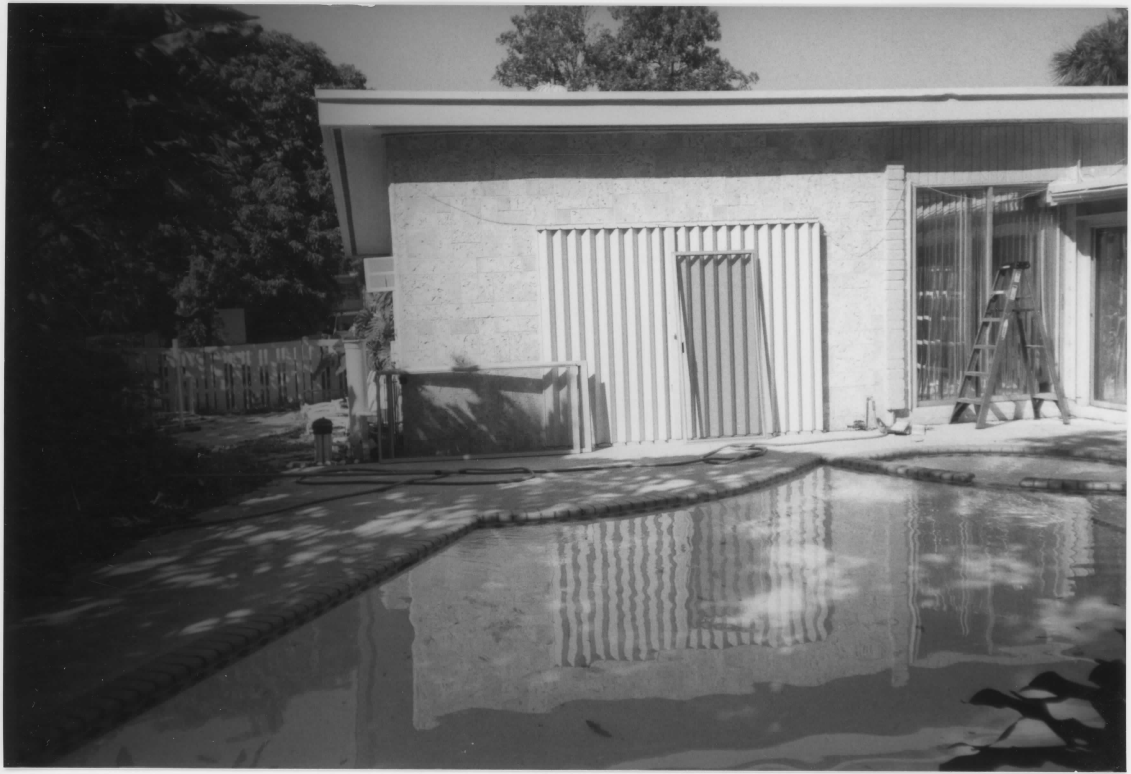
4/21 Dr. W.V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL

Kodak Professional • PAPIER • PAPER • PAPEL

OUR
ISLAN

5/21 Dr. W. V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL

6/21 Dr. W. V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL



7/21 Dr. W.V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL

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8/21 Dr. W. V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL

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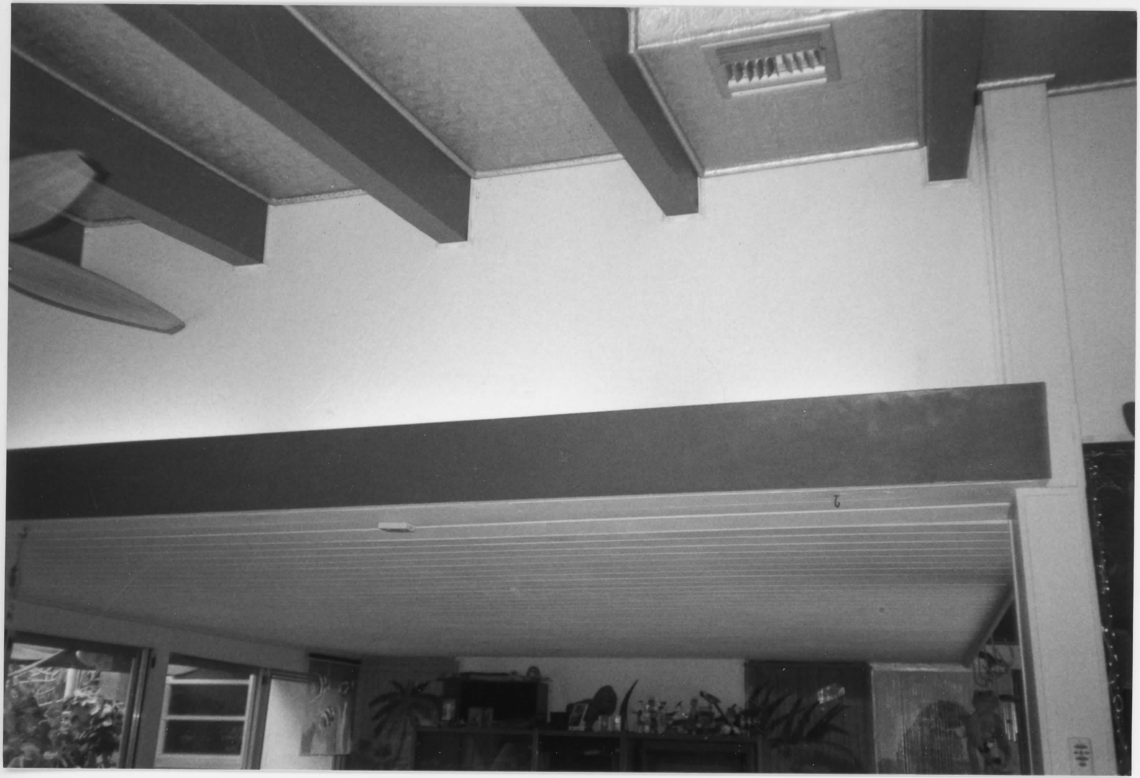
PAPER • PAPIER • PAPEL

9/21 Dr. W. V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL

005 CAK MAY 2005 CAK MAY 2005 CAK MAY 2005 CAK

10/21 Dr. W.V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL



11/21 Dr. W. V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL

12/21 Dr. W.V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL

13/21 Dr. W. V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL

14/21 Dr. W. V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL

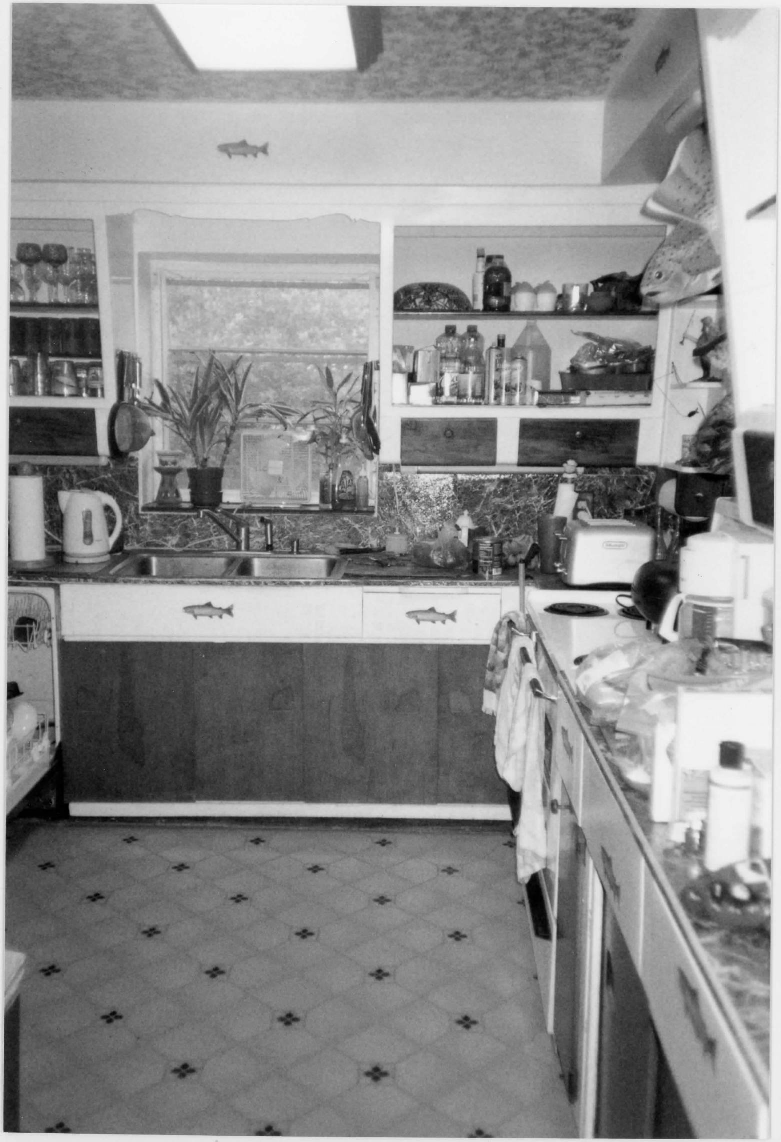
MAY 2005 CAK MAY 2005 CAK MAY 2005 CAK

FL6513 JM
Cyclone

15/21 Dr. W. V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL

16/21 Dr. W.V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL

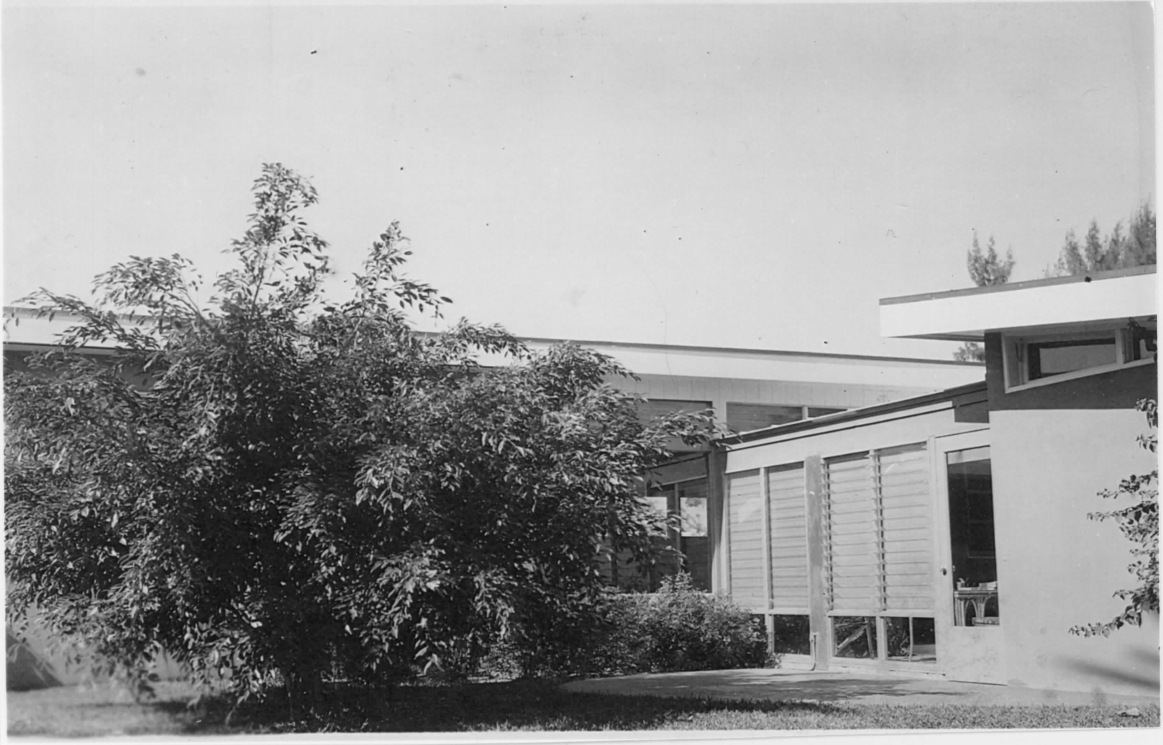
005 CAK MAY 2005 CAK MAY 2005 CAK MAY 2005 CAK



17/21 Dr. W. V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL

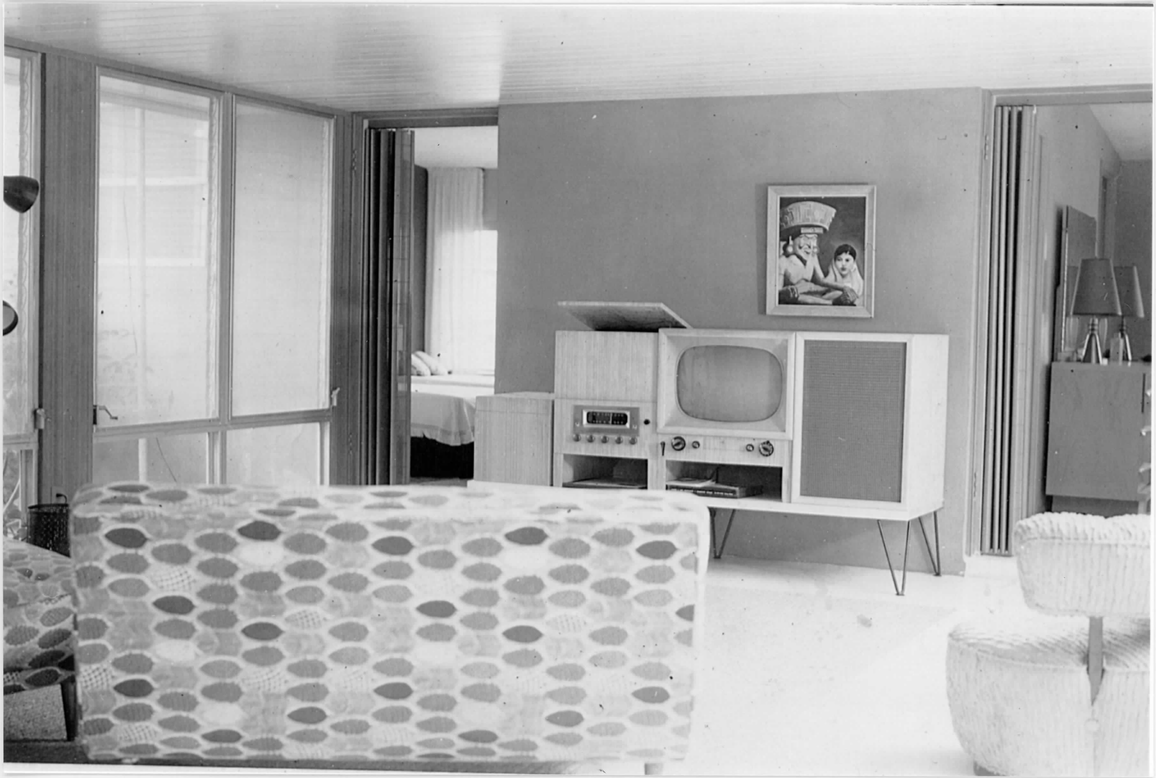
MAY 2005 CAK MAY 2005 CAK MAY 2005 CAK

18/21 Dr. W.V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL



19/21 Dr. W.V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL

Kodak XTRALIFE PAPER



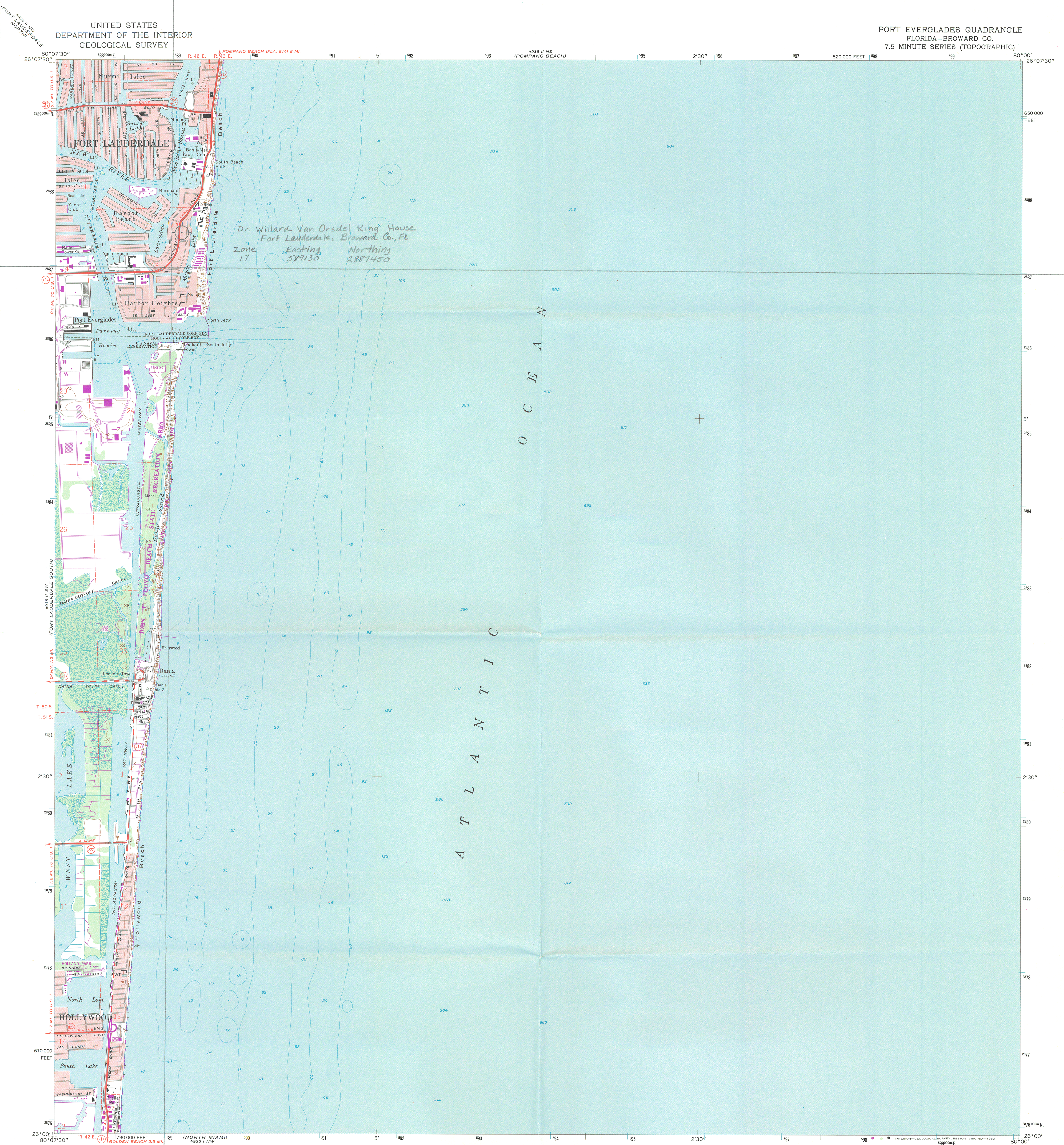
20/21 Dr. W. V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL

Kodak XTRALIFE PAPER

21/21 Dr. W. V. King House
Ft. Lauderdale Broward Co., FL

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PORT EVERGLADES QUADRANGLE
FLORIDA–BROWARD CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)


(FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH) 4936 II NW
80°07'30"
26°07'30"
POMPANO BEACH (FLA. 814) 8 MI.
4936 II NE (POMPANO BEACH)
820 000 FEET
80°00'
650 000 FEET
Nurmi Isles
FORT LAUDERDALE
Sunset Lake
Rio Vista Isles
NEW RIVER
Bahia-Mar Yacht Center
South Beach Park
Harbor Beach
Lake Sylvia
Mayan Lake
Fort Lauderdale Beach
Harbor Heights
Port Everglades
Turning Basin
North Jetty
South Jetty
FORT LAUDERDALE CORP BDY
HOLLYWOOD CORP BDY
U.S. NAVAL RESERVATION
Lookout Tower
USCG
JOHN U LLOYD BEACH STATE RECREATION AREA
Dania Sound
DANIA CUT-OFF CANAL
4936 II SW (FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH)
Dania
DANIA TOWN CANAL
T. 50 S.
T. 51 S.
WEST LAKE
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Hollywood Beach
North Lake
HOLLYWOOD
South Lake
WASHINGTON ST
Trailer Park
ATLANTIC OCEAN
26°00'
R. 42 E.
R. 43 E.
790 000 FEET
GOLDEN BEACH 2.5 MI.
(NORTH MIAMI) 4935 I NW
2876 000m N.
599 000m E.
INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1983

Dr. Willard Van Orsdel King House
Fort Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL

Zone	Easting	Northing
17	589130	2887450

Mapped by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by NOS/NOAA and USCE

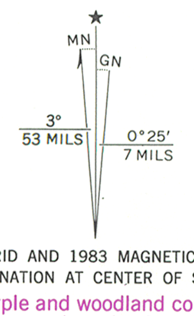
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1942. Topography by planetable surveys 1945. Revised by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1961. Field checked 1962

Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 1248 (1961) and 546 (1963). This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Florida coordinate system, east zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 39 meters south and 24 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map


MN
GN
3°
53 MILS
0°25'
7 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1983 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled by the Geological Survey in cooperation with State of Florida agencies from aerial photographs taken 1980 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1983

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.6 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	═	Light-duty	═
Medium-duty	═	Unimproved dirt	========

○ State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Florida Engineering Services Corporation
515 North Adams Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
904-222-1441
MAP AGENT

PORT EVERGLADES, FLA.
26080-A1-TF-024
1962
PHOTOREVISED 1983
DMA 4936 II SE-SERIES V847

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Glenda E. Hood
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

RECEIVED 2280
JAN 13 2006
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

January 9, 2006

Dr. Janet Snyder Matthews, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of Interior
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Enclosed is the National Register nomination for:

Dr. Willard Van Orsdel King House, Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6364 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Barbara E. Mattick

Barbara E. Mattick
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • http://www.flheritage.com

☐ **Director's Office** (850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6436
☐ **Archaeological Research** (850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436
☐ **Historic Preservation** (850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437
☐ **Historical Museums** (850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433
☐ **Southeast Regional Office** (954) 467-4990 • FAX: 467-4991
☐ **Northeast Regional Office** (904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044
☐ **Central Florida Regional Office** (813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340